

effort that has been made to establish it permanently furnishes evidence that the time has now come when it ought to be removed to a more convenient location. It is nothing strange that the people with the noise that has been made in connection with the question, by every success, have already succeeded in securing a suitably and conveniently located building for the accommodation of the State Government. The inquiry is a natural one, why has it been so frequently delayed with so much vehemence, upon the consideration of the question? The people surely, anxious that a permanent Seat should be fixed at any one place. It is believed that no objection is representative of the fact that object—and I am not sure that the people of this town has ever petitioned for the subject, either as individuals or corporate capacity. In fact, it is believed that the people do not yet have a permanent location at present. It shall be well accommodated at present expense, so long as the amount of \$10,000 shall be insufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the State debt remain unpaid, the Legislature will justify any Legislature in making such amount to the extent of the permanent Seat of Government.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, MAY 2, 1827.

We give place this day to the communication of an esteemed correspondent on the Seat of Government question. While this question has occupied a large portion of the attention of every successive Session of the Legislature since the Separation, and at an expense very little short of that of all the other subjects of legislation, it is somewhat remarkable that we hear no more of it from the people at large. It is not however more remarkable than true. Our Senators and Representatives decline and manage; waste time and waste money on this subject; and returning to their constituents find them perfectly indifferent as to its decision. The conclusion from this fact is therefore irresistible, either that the people are insensible to their own interests, or that the disadvantages of our present arrangement, are not so great as represented by our friends in Kennebec. With a view to a better understanding among the people, and to a concentration of opinion on this question, we hope to see it generally discussed in the papers of the State during the present vacation; to the end that the next Legislature may act decisively.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—While Mr. William Norton was engaged at the late freshet, in clearing the sluice ways on the dam at Craigie's Mills, in Hebron, he was, by an unfortunate blow, precipitated into the stream and instantly drowned. Mr. Norton was lately of Portland and aged twenty years. He had been engaged, for some time, in the Store of Winthrop B. Norton, Esq. at Craigie's Mills, and had, by his amiable disposition and active and intelligent habits, secured the esteem and affection of the neighborhood.

The Storm.—We were visited on Tuesday the 24th ult. with a most severe storm of rain—during the afternoon and evening the water came down in torrents. On Wednesday morning the freshet in this vicinity was very great; and extensively injurious to the roads, bridges and low lands. The roads have not been more generally damaged for the last fifteen years. Yet, from what we have heard, much more loss was sustained near the sea-board than in this County.

At Portland much damage was done to the shipping in the harbor.

In Westbrook and Falmouth, the bridges on Presumpscot river, from Sacarappa village, to the lower Presumpscot bridge were all swept away with the exception of Price's bridge, as was also Cutter's Grist Mill at Sacarappa.

At Brunswick, the bridge was carried away, and Page's Mills together with an immense quantity of mill logs. Many of the logs may be secured, but the loss to owners must be great.

The bridge over Sheepscot river connecting Alna with New-Castle was destroyed.

In Pittsford a large Felling Mill and Grist Mill, the property of Samuel Jewett, Esq. were destroyed—valued at \$2000.

In Bowdoinham a Saw Mill and Grist Mill were destroyed.

In Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, the water was several feet deep on the wharves and at Hallowell run into the cellars on the lower street. The road on the Kennebec river is much cut up, and between Hallowell and Gardiner is stated, in the Gardiner Chronicle, to be impassable.

When our paper went to press, we had received no further information of the ravages of the storm, but presume that its effects will be more or less injurious throughout the State.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Of all the subjects which have been discussed in the Legislature of this State, since the Separation, none of them have been half so embarrassing and expensive, so utterly useless and abortive as the question respecting a permanent Seat of Government. And every effort that has been made to fix and establish it permanently furnishes very strong evidence that the time has not yet arrived when it ought to be removed from Portland. It is nothing strange that the people are worn out with the noise that has been made upon this question, by every successive Legislature; for it has already cost enough to erect and finish suitable and convenient public buildings for the accommodation of every department of the State Government. And the inquiry is a natural one, why that question has been so frequently called up and urged with so much vehemence and earnestness upon the consideration of every Legislature? The people surely have never been desirous that a permanent Seat of Government should be fixed at any one place in this State. It is believed that no town has ever instructed its representative to endeavor to effect that object—and I am not aware that any town has ever petitioned the Legislature upon the subject, either as individuals or in their corporate capacity. In fact it is very certain that the people do not wish for a permanent location at present. So long as the State shall be well accommodated at Portland without expense, so long as a State tax of \$50,000 shall be insufficient to meet the current and necessary expenses of the year, and the State debt remain unpaid, the people will not justify any Legislature in doing that which shall amount to the establishment of a permanent Seat of Government, to wit: making such appropriations as will be necessary,

in order to erect suitable public buildings. It seems to have been taken for a given point, by Kennebec people, that the Seat of Government of this State must eventually be established somewhere in that County, and so much has been generally conceded in other parts of the State. In fact, all the efforts that have been made to effect a removal, have originated in that County. And since the Report of the State Committee in favor of Augusta, the Augusta delegation have taken the lead in conducting that business. They have often met with serious embarrassments, but have always continued their importunities with unceasing efforts, and urged their claims with a perseverance that is never discouraged. Impatient to have the question irrevocably settled, and ever anxious to see their salvation shall come. There is no difficulty in determining who ought to be responsible for the frequent, expensive, protracted and unprofitable discussions which have been had upon this subject from year to year. And while the claims of Kennebec have been pressed with so much eagerness, it has seemed strange to me that so little should be said in favor of Portland, being a suitable place, nay, the most suitable of any place in the State for a permanent Seat of Government. Portland has advantages which no other town in the State can have for many years to come. It cannot be essential that the Legislature should assemble precisely in the centre of the State. It is a matter of minor consideration. To be sure, the advantages of two places being equal in all other respects, that which is nearest the centre ought to have the preference. But there are other circumstances to be looked to. It is true, the State would save a few dollars in paying the travel of members of the Legislature, by removing from Portland to Augusta. But the actual expense of the members in travelling to Augusta would probably be considerably increased, on account of the facilities for travelling there being so much less. The members from the Counties of Washington and Hancock can avail themselves of water communication, in travelling to Portland, at all seasons of the year. It is not so with regard to Augusta, especially in the winter season. Again, there are great facilities in travelling to Portland by means of the numerous stages which pass through almost every section of the State. In going to Augusta, it would be much more difficult to find similar accommodations. There is another advantage altogether in favor of Portland, to wit: the means of communicating by mail. The only distributing Postoffice in the State is kept at Portland, and there all letters are properly distributed, and take their course of destination, the mails being required to be there ready to receive them at appointed times. It is a great convenience for the members of the Legislature, to have in their power to communicate with and hear from their constituents often. And it may be further said, with great truth, that there is no town in the State which can furnish so good accommodations as Portland, at the same expense. It is in vain to say that all kinds of produce are as low upon the Kennebec as at Portland. Admitting that to be true in the fullest extent, it does not by any means prove, that board would be afforded at the same rate. In fact, if we may judge from past events, such a result cannot be fairly anticipated. In a large town there will always be a greater number disposed to provide board at a reasonable price, and there will be less opportunity to take advantage of the necessities of the members of the Legislature, and such strangers as may have business at the Metropolis during the Session.

It is said that when the National Legislature met at Philadelphia, the members were accommodated with good board, for five or six dollars per week, and when they first met at Washington, they were obliged to give from fourteen to twenty-one dollars per week, and if the result had been generally anticipated, the removal would never have taken place. In 1816, the celebrated Convention of this State assembled at Brunswick. Let the members of it answer the inquiry, whether they were as well accommodated at Brunswick, as were a subsequent Convention which met at Portland, and at the same expense? Does any one, and especially any member of that Convention with the Seat of Government to be permanently fixed at Brunswick? And has Augusta any advantages over Brunswick, except that it may be nearer the centre of the State? Why is it that Augusta does not wish a session of the Legislature to be held there, or in any other town on the Kennebec, until the question is settled, and Public Buildings erected? Is there not reason to believe that the experiment would effectually cure, for many years at least, the present fever and itching to remove?

The inhabitants of Hallowell were, to be sure, willing to run the risk. They voluntarily offered to provide suitable buildings to accommodate every department of the government without expense to the State, on condition, that the Legislature would hold their next session at that place. They had no hope of getting the Seat of Government established there from any other effort. It was the last resort. If they would have but one session held at Hallowell, it would be considered a great triumph over their rival Augusta. And it was supposed, that if the Legislature were well accommodated at Hallowell without expense to the State, they would be under some obligation to continue to meet there, while such accommodations were provided on such terms. That certainly there would be no possible inducement to remove to any other town on the Kennebec, because Hallowell has advantages equal if not superior to any of them. Under such circumstances the offer was made, and if there be any doubt as to the expediency of removing the Seat of Government permanently, common prudence would seem to dictate the propriety of accepting the proposition, especially as nothing short of an actual experiment, or a permanent location accompanied with the necessary appropriations for the purpose of erecting public buildings will give satisfaction, and put the question to rest. I am aware that some men are of the opinion that there will not be any further trouble upon this subject hereafter, that the question is already finally settled. But I apprehend that such will not be the result. It is true the Governor and Council are authorized to accept of a deed of a piece of land in Augusta which they may consider a suitable situation for the public buildings, and the sum of five hundred dollars at the discretion of the Governor may be expended upon it. I am greatly deceived, if it does not cost much labor and exertion to get another appropriation. A future Legislature must be satisfied that Augusta is the most suitable place in the State, or they will never order that the public buildings be erected there.—The Act relating to a permanent Seat of Government, considering the

circumstances under which it was got, and the haste with which it was hurried through all its stages, will not and ought not to be entitled to much respect. Time will show the result. AN OBSERVER.

SPRINGFIELD, April 25.

MURDER.—A brutal murder was committed in Southwick, in this county, on Monday night last, about 10 o'clock, by five Irishmen (workmen on the Canal) upon one of their associates, Jere Fitzpatrick, by beating his head in with clubs—soon after which they were missing. Persons have gone in different directions in pursuit of them. Two of the villains were wounded in the affray, one in the head and the other in the hand, by a sword used by the brother of the deceased. Such was their malice that one of them struck Jere after he was dead.

A distressing accident occurred in Bridgeport Con. on Wednesday 18th ult. As Zipporah, an interesting little daughter of Capt. Nehemiah Robbins, was playing about the lamp-black factory, she fell into a large kettle of boiling varnish, and although instantly drawn out, life was extinct, and she was literally burnt to a crisp. She was 6 years old.

DROWNED, in Carmel, Me. on 13th ult. Mr. NATHAN T. HANSON, a trader, and Mr. ASA RUGGLES, aged 22. They were engaged in floating logs to a Mill, and were both seen on one log—a few moments afterwards they were seen struggling in the water; before any assistance could reach them they both sunk. They were recovered from the water in less than fifteen minutes, and attempts made to resuscitate them, but they proved ineffectual. It is said they were both good swimmers, and that within a rod of them the water was so shoal they might have walked to the shore.

Major Reg.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Andrew Biestel, of Mount Pleasant township, Pa. recently committed suicide in the following singular manner;—He procured an old musket which had no lock, put a heavy load of powder and slugs into it, and then laid it on the floor, with the touch-hole upwards, the butt of the gun being supported by a hog's foot, and the muzzle resting upon a piece of bacon. He then lighted a piece of spunk, which he put upon the touch-hole, and laid himself down on his back, with his head close to the muzzle of the gun, and his body in a direct line with it, his arms folded across his breast. The charge entered the top of his head, came out at his throat, and entered again at his breast. He died instantaneously.

Died.

In Paris, on Sunday morning last, Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER.—In the death of Judge Chandler, the County of Oxford, town of Paris, and his family have sustained a severe loss. As head of a family, he was kind, affectionate and provident. As a townsman he was active and benevolent. As a public man he was able and upright. The citizens of this County will long collect his administration as judge of Probate. The distinguishing traits in his character as a public man were, discrimination, prudence and honesty—a quick perception, sound discretion, and upright decision. He was a native of Duxbury in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but has for many years resided in Maine.

In Burmah, India, 24th October last, Mrs. Judson, wife of Rev. Dr. Judson, of the American Mission in Burmah. Dr. Judson, after his release from imprisonment at Ava, on the conclusion of peace between the British and Burmese, returned to Rangoon with his wife; from thence they went to the new town of Amherst, which the English are building in the territory ceded to them. There he left Mrs. Judson, and proceeded to Ava with the British Envoy, Mr. Crawford, as Interpreter to the Embassy at the Burman Court. Mrs. Judson was soon after seized with a fever, of which she died as aforementioned.

BOOKS.

at fifty per cent. discount.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Montgomery's Poems, 4 vols.—Cowper's poems, elegant edition, 3 vols.—McFingal, a poem by Trumbull—The year, a poem—Musical Repository, a new collection of songs—Thompson's Seasons, with plates—Dumbar's Travels—Morse's Universal Geography—Derance, a poem—Misses Magazine—Hero of No Fiction, a religious novel—Scottish Chiefs—Children of the Abbey—Romance of the Forest—The Novice, well worth reading—The Quakers, a tale—Memoirs of Miss Eliza Wait, of Freeport—Watts Logic—Thaddeus of Warsaw—Thatcher on Hydrophobia—Carlisle on old age—Christian Philosophy—Ray's Poems—The Shipwreck, by Falconer; together with many other Books to be sold cheap. March, 26.

JUST published at the Oxford Bookstore. Blanks for Surveyors of Highways, made conformable to the Laws now in force, containing the power and duty of Highway Surveyors, with the necessary forms &c. Also—Collectors Bonds, Town Orders, Certificate of Publications, &c. April 16.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that MARY NEEDHAM, my wife, has left my House, Bed and Board, and I do forbid any person or persons harboring or boarding her on my account as I will not pay one cent of any debt that she shall contract after this date.

JOHN NEEDHAM. *148

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Rev. Mr. STRICKER'S THANKSGIVING SERMON. Jan. 9.

WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at Oxford Bookstore. May 1.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

G. C. LYFORD,

At No. 6, BOYD'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET.

HAS now received his Spring supply of GOODS, consisting of 36 Packages of latest importations, making, with his stock before on hand, the best assortment of Goods he has ever had—all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Among his new GOODS are many rich articles, such as—2 Cases Leghorn Bonnets and Gypseys; Real Marino Shawls; Raw Silk and Cashmere Mantles; Crapes Shawls and Dresses; Elegant Fig'd Silks White Bobbinet & Black Lace Veils; Elegant Fig'd Check'd & Strip'd Muslin for Dresses; 3 Cases Parasols; very Rich Gauze and Fancy Silk Hdk's & Scarfs. The best assortment of Black Twill'd Silks ever offered in this town; 5-4 London Black Bombazines,—together with almost every other article usually found in a Dry Good Store.

He respectfully invites his friends and customers in the County of Oxford, to call upon him,—and assures them they shall be as well, (if not better,) at his store as at any other in the "good town of Portland." Portland, April 30, 1827. 6w-148

HARD WARE.

ISAAC K. WISE,

No. 19, MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON.

HAS received by the Amethyst & Topaz, from Liverpool, his Spring GOODS,

Among which are—Naylor's and Sanderson's Cast Steel, HILL'S ANVILS; Colter Key'd VICES; English Wrought NAILS; English Cart and Wagon BOXES; Dale Co. sad IRONS; Trace and Halter CHAINS; Cast Steel Circular SAWS; all sizes; 3 to 36 inches; Hand & Fine SAWS; Knives & Forks; Pen & Pocket Knives; Scissors; Razors; Hemming Needles; Mortice & Knob Locks; Cast Steel Plane Irons and Chisels; Iron and Brass Latches; Shovels & Tongs; Wood & Bed SCREWS; &c. &c.

A large assortment of Brass Cabinet Trimmings, consisting of Commode Knobs and Rings; Round, Square and Plain Casters; Bed Caps, Ornaments, Lifting Handles, &c. 2 Superior Steel mounted English Fowling Pieces, Stub Twist Barrels, Patent Chamber and best Percussion Locks.

—LIKEWISE—200 doz. Stetson's Hoes; 100 doz. Wright's Steel Plate do; 50 doz. Ames's Shovels; 100 Brass mounted Guns, suitable for Infantry Companies, well finished, with roller Locks; 300 pounds Russia and American Glue; 200 Boxes Windsor Soap. All of which will be sold on the most favorable terms for Cash or Credit. Boston, April 20, 1827. ep9w-148

MUSKETS & RIFLES!

PAYSON & NURSE,

No. 3, UNION-STREET, BOSTON.

HAVE on hand and offer for sale at very low prices,

10 Cases MUSKETS, for Infantry companies. 5 doz. RIFLES, do. Rifle do. 7 doz. FOWLING PIECES and Ducking GUNS.

consisting of Percussion, Magazine and Flint LOCKS of a variety of Patterns. Best English Percussion CAPS—Patent Shot BELTS—Powder HORNS—Dupont & Eagle Gun POWDER—SHOT—FLINTS, &c. &c.

Also—a Prime Assortment of

HARD WARE

AND

CUTLERY.

April 6, 1827. ep4mpnao 146

NOTICE.

LORING & KUPFER,

HAVE removed from No. 2, Union-Street, to No. 8 & 10 Merchant's Row, (3 stores from State-street,) where they are opening a very large assortment of

Hard Ware, Cutlery & Staple GOODS,

received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, which they will sell low for Cash or approved credit.

L. & K. are Agents for selling the Boston, South Boston, New-England and London Croton, Chelmsford, Keen, and a variety of low priced

WINDOW GLASS,

which they can supply in any quantity, at the Manufacturer's lowest prices.

Persons about building can have the size and quantity cut and carefully packed, by sending their orders as above.

COACH and PICNIC GLASS, all sizes; GLAZIER'S DIAMONDS.

Boston, April 6, 1827. ep1mis 146

NEW GOODS!

ASA BARTON, Agent,

HAS just received on Consignment, a variety of New GOODS, which he can sell cheap for Cash.

Particulars next week. May, 1.

ASA BARTON,

AGENT FOR THE

New-England Insurance Company,

Capital 200,000 Dollars,

continues to issue Policies at fair rates of Premiums, on application to him at the

OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

Norway, May, 1827.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the subscriber either by Notes or Accounts, are requested to settle the same on or before the tenth day of May next, or they will be out of his hands for collection.

ALDEN FULLER. 148

Paris, Jan. 2, 1827.

NEW STORE.

New Goods.

JOSEPH HARROD

IS NOW OPENING for sale, an extensive assortment of

English, French, India, & American

PIECE GOODS.

—LIKEWISE—

A great variety of Common, Fine, Super and Extra Superfine

Kidderminster Carpetings,

with Medallion and Drop Figures.

VENETIAN FLOOR & STAIR

CARPETS,

HEARTH RUGS.

Carpet Bindings, &c.

—ALSO—

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

from No. 4, to 12,

At the NEW STORE, corner of Exchange and Middle-streets.

Portland, Nov. 20, 1826. tr 125

BOOKS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, a complete assortment of School and Classical BOOKS, suitable for Public or Private Academies.—Also, Stationary Articles—all of which will be sold very low.

* Persons who wish to purchase books for Schools, are respectfully invited to call. Libraries supplied on the most reasonable terms. Norway, April 25.

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

At the Oxford Bookstore, Norway, Me. will execute PRINTING, in its various branches, with neatness and despatch. Such as BOOKS, Pamphlets, HAND BILLS, CARDS, &c. Bills for STUP HOUSES and STAGES, done with handsome cuts, and in good style. Prices low, and on accommodating terms. April 25.

To the Hon. Justices of the Court of Sessions to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of October 1826.

WE the subscribers would respectfully make known, that the County road as now travelled, leading from the Androscoggin river, through the towns of Woodstock, Greenwood and Paris, to the new County road at the foot of the Hill near Capt. Jarius Shaw's in said Paris, passes over many long and steep hills. And we would respectfully represent that an alteration may be made so as to avoid all the said hills through the said towns, and we would respectfully ask your Honors, to appoint a Committee to lay out and alter said road, beginning within about twenty or thirty rods on the County road aforesaid, westerly of the Mills of Rowe Bisby, in said Woodstock, thence, in the best route to the long pond, so called, laying in said Woodstock to the line of Greenwood, thence, down the easterly side of the Little Androscoggin river, to the line of Paris, and thence to the bridge over the said river near the line of Greenwood on the County road aforesaid, thence, on said County road to the foot of Robinson's hill, so called, in said Paris, and thence, easterly of said Robinson's hill in the most convenient place for a road to the new County road at the foot of Willis' hill, so called, in Paris, aforesaid, as in duty bound will ever pray.

PETER C. VIRGIN, and others.

Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD SE.

Court of Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1826.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same, by serving on the Clerks of said towns of Woodstock, Greenwood and Paris, a copy of said Petition and of this Order of Court thereon; and by publishing in the Oxford Observer, a like copy three weeks successively, the last publication in said newspaper, and the service as aforesaid on each of said Clerks, to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court which is to be holden at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioners should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk. 147

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THE great and merited reputation this elegant Ointment has acquired in placed where its active and salutary properties have been tested by the most uniform and extended success, affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a mild, cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch, and other unpleasant and irritating eruptions of the skin.—Its application is easy; requires no change of dress or bed clothes—gives additional freshness and beauty to the skin, is free from disagreeable smell, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Apply such quantities to the parts affected as will readily absorb, and repeat it at different times until the pimples disappear, which they will generally do after two or three applications.—One box cures a grown person, less cures a child.—Price, twenty-five cents a box. March, 28.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CLEAN Cotton and Linen RAGS, for which cash will be paid at the Oxford Bookstore.

April 24.

KENNEBEC BILLS.

THE subscriber will take a few Dollars in Bills of this Bank at a Discount for GOODS, BOOKS or STATIONARY, if offered soon.

Norway, April 18.

ASA BARTON.

FOR sale, a FEW in the Universalist Meeting-house, in this village, elegantly situated. Inquire of

ASA BARTON.

GOOD SPRING RYE.

A FEW bushels for sale cheap at the Oxford Bookstore.

April 24.

THE OLIO.

[FROM SCOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON.]
DANTON ROBESPIERRE AND
MARAT.

"Three men of terror, whose names will long remain, we trust, unmatched in history by those of any similar miscreants, had now the unrivalled leading of the Jacobins, and were called the triumvirate."

Danton deserves to be named first, as unrivalled by his colleagues in talents and audacity. He was a man of gigantic size, and possessed a voice of thunder. His countenance was that of an Ogre on the shoulders of a Hercules. He was as fond of the pleasures of vice as of the practice of cruelty; and it was said there were times when he became humanized amidst his debauchery, laughed at the terror which his furious declamation excited, and might be approached with safety, like the Maelstrom at the turn of tide. His profusion was indulged to an extent hazardous to his popularity, for the populace are jealous of a lavish expenditure, as raising their favourites too much above their own degree: and the charge of peculation finds always ready credit with them, when brought against public men.

Robespierre possessed this advantage over Danton, that he did not seem to seek for wealth, either for hoarding or for expending, but lived in strict and economical retirement, to justify the name of the Incorruptible, with which he was honoured by his partisans. He appears to have possessed little talent, saving a deep fund of hypocrisy, considerable powers of sopistry, and a cold exaggerated strain of oratory, as foreign to good taste, as the measures he recommended were to ordinary humanity. It seemed wonderful, that even, the seething and boiling of the revolutionary cauldron should have sent up from the bottom, and long supported on the surface, a thing so miserably void of claims to public distinction; but Robespierre had to impose on the minds of the vulgar, and he knew how to beguile them, by accommodating his flattery to their passions and scale of understanding, and by acts of cunning and hypocrisy, which weigh more with the multitude than the words of eloquence, or the arguments of wisdom. The people listened as to their Cicero, when he twanged out his apostrophes of *Pauvre Peuple, Peuple vertueux!* and hastened to execute whatever came recommended by such honied phrases, though devised by the worst of men for the worst inhuman purposes.

Vanity was Robespierre's ruling passion, and though his countenance was the image of his mind, he was vain even of his personal appearance, and never adopted the external habits of a sans culotte.—Amongst his fellow Jacobins, he was distinguished by the nicely with which his hair was arranged and powdered; and the neatness of his dress was carefully attended to, so as to counterbalance, if possible, the vulgarity of his person. His apartments, though small, were elegant, and vanity had filled them with representations of the occupant. Robespierre's picture at length hung in one place, his miniature in another, his bust occupied a niche, and on the table were disposed a few medallions exhibiting his head in profile. The vanity which all this indicated was of the coldest and most selfish character, being such as considers neglect as insult, and receives homage merely as a tribute; so that while praise is received without gratitude, it is withheld at the risk of mortal hate. Self-love of this dangerous character is closely allied with envy, and Robespierre was one of the most envious and vindictive men that ever lived. He never was known to pardon any opposition, affront, or even rivalry; and to be marked in his tablets on such an account, was a sure, though perhaps not an immediate sentence of death. Danton was a hero, compared with this cold, calculating, creeping miscreant; for his passions, though exaggerated, had at least some touch of humanity, and his brutal ferocity was supported by brutal courage. Robespierre was a coward, who signed death-warrants with a hand that shook, though his heart was relentless. He possessed no passions on which to charge his crimes; they were perpetrated in cold blood, and upon mature deliberation.

Marat, the third of this infernal triumvirate, had attracted the attention of the lower orders, by the violence of his sentiments in the journal, which he conducted from the commencement of the Revolution upon such principles that it took the lead in forwarding its successive changes. His political exhortations began and ended like the howl of a bloodhound for murder; or, if a wolf could have written a journal, the gaunt and famished wretch could not have ravened more eagerly for slaughter. It was blood which was Marat's constant demand, not in drops from the breast of an individual, not in puny streams from the slaughter of families, but blood in the profusion of an ocean. His usual calculation of the heads which he demanded amounted to two hundred and sixty thousand; and though he sometimes raised it as high as three hundred thousand, it never fell beneath

the smaller number. It may be hoped, and for the honour of human nature, we are inclined to believe, there was a touch of insanity in this unnatural strain of ferocity; and the wild and squalid features of the wretch appear to have intimated a degree of alienation of mind. Marat was, like Robespierre, a coward. Repeatedly denounced in the Assembly, he skulked instead of defending himself, and lay concealed in some obscure garret or cellar among his cut-throats, until a storm appeared, when, like a bird of ill omen, his death screech was again heard. Such was the strange and fatal triumvirate, in which the same degree of cannibal cruelty existed under different aspects. Danton murdered to glut his rage; Robespierre, to avenge his injured vanity, or to remove a rival whom he envied; Marat, from the same instinctive love of blood, which induces a wolf to continue his ravage of the flocks long after his hunger is appeased."

"Danton despised Robespierre for his cowardice, Robespierre feared the ferocious audacity of Danton; and with him to fear was to hate—and to hate was when the hour arrived—to destroy. They differed in their ideas also of the mode of exercising their terrible system of government. Danton had often in his mouth the sentence of Machiavel, that when it became necessary to shed blood, a single great massacre has a more dreadful effect than a series of successive executions. Robespierre, on the contrary, preferred the latter process as the best way of sustaining the reign of terror. The appetite of Marat could not be satiated but by combining both modes of murder. Both Danton and Robespierre kept aloof from the sanguinary Marat."

Among the three monsters mentioned, Danton had that energy which the Girondists wanted, and was well acquainted with the secret movements of those insurrections to which they possessed no key. His vices of wrath, luxury, love of spoil, dreadful as they were, are attributes of mortal men; the envy of Robespierre, and the instinctive blood-thirstiness of Marat, were the properties of fiends. Danton, like the huge serpent called the Boa, might be approached with a degree of safety when gorged with prey—but the appetite of Marat for blood was like the horse-leech, which says,—Not enough—and the slaughterous envy of Robespierre was like the gnawing worm that dieth not, and yields no interval of repose. In glutting Danton with spoil, and furnishing the means of indulging his luxury, the Girondists might have purchased his support; but nothing would have gratified Robespierre; and an unlimited torrent of the blood of that unhappy country could alone have satiated Marat. If a colleague was to be chosen out of that detestable triumvirate, unquestionably Danton was to be considered as the most eligible."

TRIUMPHS OF SENSIBILITY.

"The steered gaoler is the friend of men."
Shakspeare.

This true story, in itself highly interesting, becomes a thousand fold more touching as it has been embalmied by the tears of Lord Byron. The gentleman who furnished it assured us that a West India friend of his was present when the little narrative first met the eyes of the lamented poet, and beheld them overflow with the effusion of exquisite sensibility.

Bertrand, a knight of Malta, was brought before the dreadful tribunal of l'Abbaye, on the 3d of Sept. 1792. Habitual self possession and undaunted fortitude did not forsake him in this dire emergency. He replied to all their dire examinations with a firm voice and unchanging countenance—a serenity that he was quite ignorant why he was summoned, and that he must have been arrested by mistake, in place of some other individual. This cool intrepidity conquered the suspicion of the judges, and they ordered him to be released. A man covered with blood, who had been employed in killing the doomed prisoners, was evidently glad when desired to call his comrade, that both might escort Bertrand to his lodgings. The comrade, notwithstanding his gory habiliments, appeared to share in the satisfaction manifested by the first mentioned *barreau*. Bertrand was conducted by the court of l'Abbaye. They soon asked if he had no relation to whose house he could go—he answered, it was his purpose to go directly where his sister-in-law must be in the most unhappy suspense concerning his fate. "How rejoiced must she be to see you return in safety," said the first executioner. "What a delightful scene to behold your meeting, rejoined the other. For the sake of that pleasure we shall accompany you."

Bertrand feared he might implicate the unhappy lady, whose husband had but recently fallen a victim to popular fury. He was distressed and embarrassed more than when questioned by the judges—yet he betrayed no emotion, and made answer that his sister was in affliction, and in very delicate health, and he feared would be too much agitated by the sight of strangers. The men urged, that alarm might be prevented by giving some previous intimation—and, in short, they entreated leave to witness the affecting interview with such importunity, that Bertrand could

no longer object to the proposal, and he did not think it prudent to give them offence. The executioners sent a judicious old woman to inform the lady that her brother-in-law would soon rejoin her safe and free. The woman, as directed, left the door of the chamber so far open, that the men could see the lady unperceived by herself. She was sitting on a low stool clad in the deepest exterior of woe, both in her apparel, of her countenance. A babe about ten weeks old, born since the death of its father, drew nourishment from her bosom, and its dress was steeped in the tears that poured from her eyes—a little girl on her knees, opposite the mother, offered prayers for the soul of him which they all supposed to be passing to the world of spirits. When told he still lived, was acquitted and liberated the lady uttered a cry of joy—became pale as a corpse and fainted—her little girl screamed yet had presence of mind enough to take hold of the infant. Bertrand and the executioners sprang to her aid. Her miserable abode afforded no cordial, but Bertrand opened the window and the blessed air revived her. "Have we all escaped to the regions of everlasting peace?" she passionately inquired—then, as her brother-in-law supported her, she was conscious he remained a living substance, and wept in excessive happiness. The executioners also shed tears—and when Bertrand offered them a valuable jewel, they refused it, saying, they owed him a recompense for the delicious feelings they had experienced. Their sensibility, their kindness, presented a striking contrast to their consanguineous garb. Lord Byron, on reading this relation, could not refrain from tears. The gentlemen around were silent, till his lordship after a pause observed, "What is man! What a contradiction to himself! How incongruous, the heart and hand of those executioners! Perhaps they had no alternative, but to die, or to inflict death."

A rich and handsome young widow asked a very gallant officer on half-pay, at what *Fire Office* he would advise her to insure her house, "In either the Union or Had-in-Hand Office," replied he. "Is the *Fire-office* near?" she asked. "Very near, Madam, I cover it with my hand!" placing it on his breast. The widow was not insensible, and rewarded him at Hymen's Union-office.

Not a hundred miles from Richmond, a poor woman, living in a small cottage, and who was in the habit of nursing children by the twelve months, willing to shew her orthography put a paper in her window, on which she had written, "Children taken by the ear."

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN
Anodyne Liniment,
OR,
LIQUID OPODELDOC.

THIS most excellent preparation is composed of a number of the most powerful articles which the Materia Medica affords, several of which have never before been combined in an preparation, of this kind, and is considered, by good judges, to be decidedly superior to any other Opodeldoc. Externally it will be used with great advantage for gout and rheumatism; for Strains, Bruises and Swellings; for Numbness, Stiffness, and Cramp, in the Neck, Back or Limbs. Surgeons will find it an admirable application to dislocated joints and Fractured Bones, before and after setting.

Internally it is used with the most happy effects for Asthma, for hard dry, spasmodic coughs attended with pain in the side, for Hooping Cough, for pains and soreness, in the stomach and sides caused by lifting or otherwise, for suppression of the Urin, for Duasness which has recently occurred, and for pains and itching in the ears; a lock of cotton dipped in it and put into a painful tooth, gives immediate relief. It will be found to possess all the virtues of the British Oil, of the white or any other Opodeldoc now in existence, while its power and effects are double to that of any of them.—Testimonies of its beneficial effects in particular cases might be multiplied at pleasure, but the following respectable Certificates are thought to be sufficient.

CERTIFICATES.
I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that after long and severe trouble with a Rheumatic Affection for some years, I was attacked with a Gouty Rheumatism in all my limbs, towards the close of the year 1823, and was attended on for a number of weeks by two skillful physicians, without the least sensible benefit. My legs and thighs were almost as big as my body, and my hands and arms so much swelled, that I could neither turn in bed nor feed myself. While in this state, Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Liquid Opodeldoc was recommended to me, and I commenced the use of it in Feb. 1825—and the use of this Medicine, and a blunder roller three weeks, entirely relieved the pain and swelling of my limbs. During this time I used a bottle of Whitwell's Liquid Opodeldoc on one limb, without any advantage whatever. I attribute to the blessing of God on this excellent preparation, that I am now out of my grave. I would say to the sufferer from Rheumatism, "go thou and do likewise."
LEVI CLARK.

Franklin, Sept. 12, 1825.
We, the subscribers, having experienced the good effects of Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment in relieving obstructions of the water, do hereby give our testimony in favor of that excellent remedy in this painful complaint.
CHRISTIANA K. MERCER, of Sullivan.
ELIZA HOOPER, of Franklin.
SAMUEL BEAN, of Sullivan.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by ASA BARTON, at the Oxford Bookstore, who is agent for the Proprietor; Also, by the Proprietor at Sullivan, Me. by the principal Apothecaries in the State, and by Wakefield, South & Co. 121, Washington-street, Boston. 03w1y 125

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Dixfield.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following Lots of Land, in the town of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, that the same are Taxed in the bills of assessments of the County, Town and State Taxes for the year 1825, and also for deficiency of Highway Tax for the year 1824, committed to the underscriber, Collector of said Dixfield, for the year 1825, in the sums respectively set against said Lots, as follows, viz:

Proprietor's Name.	No. Lot.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	Deficiency of Highway Tax, Co. and Town Tax.	Deficiency of County Tax.
Unknown,	4	7	100	200	240	
do	4	3	100	75	90	
do	5	4	66 2-3	50	60	
do	1	1	100	100	120	
do	4	9	100	200	240	
do	5	7	180	50	60 117	
do	13	5	100	300	360	
do	15	10	59	50	60	
do	16	9	100	25	30	
S. Small,	17	7	103	50	60	
Morse & Clark,	4	12	30	100	120	
Unknown,	5	12	25	50	60	
do	13	3	50	75	90	
do	7	8	100	50	117	
do	9	10	100	200	240	
Upper Division.	4	3	30	30	36	
do	4	8	100	75	90 176	
do	8	8	25	30	36	
do	6	6	33	25	30 59	

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid on or before Saturday the 25th day of August next, so much of each of said Lots of Land will then be sold at Public Auction, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Office of LEVI STOWELL, Esq. in said Dixfield, as will discharge the same.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, Collector of Dixfield for year 1825.

Dixfield, April 9, 1827.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Waterford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of the following Lots of land situated in Waterford, in the County of Oxford, that the same are assessed in the bills of assessments of the State, County and Town Taxes for the year 1825, and also for delinquencies of Highway Tax for the year 1825, committed to me the underscriber, Collector of said Waterford, for the year 1825, for collection in the sums set against said lots and parts of lots, as follows, viz:

Proprietor's Name.	No. Lot.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	Deficiency of Highway Tax, Co. and Town Tax.	Deficiency of County Tax.
James Doughty,	10	14	143 75	158	158	
Joel Stevens, E.P.	12	5	80	62	130	
Phil. Page's heirs,			35	15	32	
Unknown,	12	1	160	23	48	41
do	W. P.	12	6	60	37	78
do	do	10	160	75	158	150
do	do	11	160	50	105	105
do	do	11	160	64	134	134
do	do	12	11	160	50	121 226
do	do	11	12	160	64	134
do	do	12	12	160	50	56 161
do	do	11	13	160	25	53
do	W. P.	7	7	20	12	25
do	do	3	14	160	37	78
do	N. P.	5	1	100	67	121 121
do	N. P.	12	5	60	37	67 67
do	do	12	9	160	93	176 467

And unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me on or before Saturday the twenty-first day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of said lands will be sold at the house of the subscriber, as will discharge the same.

HENRY HOUGHTON, Collector for 1825.

Waterford, April 11, 1827.

For Coughs and Consumptions.

THE uncommon virtues of ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Coughs, and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle given by three of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a fatal Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Cough, Croup, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumption, but may be relieved by a timely use of this *Healing Balsam*. Each Dollar Bottle of this Medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be cheap Medicine, considering their value.

For the further satisfaction of the Public, the following Certificate is offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify, that in the Autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent Cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harassing Cough and raising blood, to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March, 1824, by advice, I procured a Bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which procured the most friendly effect; my Cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned; and I have since May 1st, enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these Drops to the public, as, in my opinion, a most valuable Medicine in complaints of the Lungs.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, November, 1825.
For sale by ASA BARTON, at the Oxford Bookstore.

WEBSTER'S AND GOODALE'S
SELLING BOOKS for sale wholesale and retail at the Oxford Bookstore. May, 1.

LIST OF PRIZES
DRAWN IN THE TWELFTH CLASS of the
CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD
Canal Lottery.

No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.
4650	\$1000	5243	\$50	3519	\$10
3480	600	6243	50	4519	10
5278	500	1381	10	5319	10
2240	500	2381	10	6319	10
1917	500	3381	10	1933	10
6031	500	4381	10	2933	10
1724	100	5381	10	3933	10
2724	100	6381	10	4933	10
3724	100	1069	10	5933	10
4724	100	2669	10	6933	10
5724	100	3669	10	1678	10
6724	100	4669	10	2678	10
1243	50	5669	10	3678	10
2243	50	6669	10	4678	10
3243	50	1519	10	5678	10
4243	50	2519	10	6678	10

All Tickets whose last figures are 56 or 05 are Prizes of \$3
All Tickets whose last figure is 6, 5, or 0, are Prizes of \$2

By the above List it will be seen that a good proportion of Prizes has been sold at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

Tickets and parts in the Thirtieth Class, are now ready for sale—containing the following

CAPITAL PRIZES:

- 1 Prize of 2000 Dollars.
- 1 Prize of 1000 Dollars.
- 2 Prizes of 800 Dollars.
- 2 Prizes of 700 Dollars.
- 12 Prizes of 100 Dollars.
- 24 Prizes of 50 Dollars.
- 60 Prizes of 10 Dollars.
- 120 Prizes of 5 Dollars.
- 1800 Prizes of 3 Dollars.

Persons who drew Prizes in the 12th Class, are invited to call and exchange them for Tickets in the above splendid Scheme, which draws the 19th of May next.

The present price, Wholes, \$3—Quarters, 75 cents—Eights, 33 cents.

To the Honorable Court of Sessions in and for the County of Oxford, next to be holden at Paris, on the second Tuesday of October, 1826.

THE undersigned, Citizens of said County, beg leave respectfully to represent, that the public interest, as well as that of the inhabitants of Plantation Numbered Seven, in said County, renders it necessary that a County Road be laid out through the Town of Mexico, and said Plantation, on the east side of the Swift River, to commence at the County road near Isaac Gleason's; on the Androscooggin River, thence running as near the Swift River as practicable, to, or near the bridge at the narrows, so called, in said County, in Plantation Numbered Eight. We therefore pray your honors to cause the same to be laid out accordingly, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

STEPHEN B. TAYLOR, and 34 others.
Plantation No. 7, March 29, 1826.
Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

Court of Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1826.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice of the same by leaving with the clerks of each of the Town and Plantations through which it is contemplated, in said petition, said road should be laid out, and with the County Attorney for said County of Oxford, a Copy of said Petition and of this Order of Court thereon, and by publishing the same in the Eastern Argus and in the Oxford Observer three weeks successively—the notice on the said Clerks and County Attorney; and the last publication in each of said newspapers to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court which is to be holden at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June next. And also by posting up a copy of said Petition and Order thereon in some public place in each of said towns and plantations, for, and during, the space of thirty days preceding the said next Term of this Court, to be holden as aforesaid, that all persons interested, may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioners should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in several instances with success for the cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its efficacy have been received from persons of the first respectability.—The following from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its value.

I, JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical art seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since.
Hooksett, June, 1825.

For sale by appointment of the Proprietors, at the Oxford Bookstore.

The Observer

Published every Wednesday afternoon, by ASA BARTON, (FOR THE PROPRIETOR.)

OX
VOL. III.]
MISCELLANEOUS
THE MOTHERS
BY ALIAN CUNNINGHAM
[Concluded.]
"I dreamed myself seen
threshold, dandling my
sleep gives us many joys
len from us when we
ows out to us many woes
terpreted by sorrow.
husband was beside me;
smiled, his look was more
life, and there seemed a
a purer light than that of
I saw the sun setting on
before me I heard the son
eas as they returned from
saw the rooks flying in a
wavering train towards the
plains; and beheld first of
and then another, rising
ment. And I looked again
little black cloud hanging
en and earth; it became
darker, till it filled the
sky down to the bosom of
Low. I wondered who
mean, when presently the
to move and roll along the
ing nearer and nearer, a
all the green field, and
light of heaven. And as I
I thought I beheld the shi
and heard voices more sh
man tongue. And the cl
at the distance of a stone-
sore afraid, and clasped m
bosom, and sought to fly, b
move; the form of my hus
and there was no one to
And I looked again, and
seemed cleft asunder, and
chariot drawn by six black
from the cloud. And I s
seated for a driver, and h
say, 'I am the bearer of m
sons and daughters of men
sorrows abroad, they ar
eight.' And all the steed
ward; and when the chi
my threshold, the phant
said, 'A wo and a wo fo
the widow Rachel.' And
held in the chariot the co
children; and their nam
years were written thereo
lay another coffin; as I l
I read the name of my son,
were numbered six; a te
my check, and the lett
And I heard the Shadow
what hast thou done? C
contend with me?' and I
pass, as a hand when it wr
coffin again. And I look
the name of my son, and
numbered nine. And a fa
into my heart, and a dim
eye, and I sought to wash
out with my tears, when
said, 'Woman, woman, tak
wo and go thy ways, I l
seven to visit, and may I
thy tears; three years hav
thy weeping, and I may gi
"I have often wondered
strength, though it was all
"Vision," I said 'if thy c
from the evil one, lash th
and begone.' The shadow
I spoke; 'Vision,' I said,
sion is from Him who sits
hill,—the Lord giveth and
blessed be his name; do
and depart.' And sudden
was laid at my door, the ste
not fled, the thick clouds fo
beheld them no more. I
the name, and the years ni
looked, it vanished from m
I awoke weeping, and fou
drenched in sweat, and the
bosom burst asunder with
of my heart.
"And I told my dream,
people of the parish wo
those who had children wa
ful and were dismayed. A
who dwells by the Row
came unto me, and said, 'I
you have dreamed an evil dr
ve how ye may eschew it?
wered, 'I have dreamed an
and I know not how I may
save by prayers and humili
the woman said to me, 'Ma
what I may say; I am old, a
dom of ancient times is wit
wisdom as foolish men forme
evil—listen to my words,
under garment of thy child,
at midnight in that water cal
dye's Lowe, and hang it for
the new moon-beam. Take
on thy knees, and keep wat
mickle is the courage of a w
the child that milked her b
dancer. And a form, like m
of a lady, will arise from the
will seek to turn the garb
son: see that ye guard not